

Amendments to the Claims:

Please cancel claims 19-25, 27-44, and 48-63 without disclaimer or prejudice to applicants' right to pursue the subject matters of these claims in the future.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.121(c), this listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Original) A process for separating a terpene trilactone from Ginkgo biloba plant material or from an extract of Ginkgo biloba comprising a mixture of terpene trilactones, the process comprising the steps of:
 - a) subjecting the Ginkgo biloba plant material or the extract to column chromatography with an appropriate solvent system to produce at least a first fraction containing the terpene trilactone bilobalide, a second fraction eluted after the first fraction containing the terpene trilactones GA and GB, and a third fraction eluted after the second fraction containing at least a preponderance of the terpene trilactones GC and GJ; and
 - b) alkylating the terpene trilactone GB of the second fraction so as to produce a first mixture including terpene trilactone GA and alkylated terpene trilactone GB; or alkylating the terpene trilactone GC of the third fraction so as to produce a second mixture including terpene trilactone GJ and alkylated terpene trilactone GC, so as to thereby isolate a terpene trilactone.
2. (Original) The process of claim 1, wherein in step a), the solvent system is hexane/ethyl acetate or petroleum

ethers/ethyl acetate.

3. (Original) The process of claim 1, further comprising triturating the first fraction with a suitable solvent to produce the terpene trilactone bilobalide in at least 95% purity.
4. (Original) The process of claim 3, wherein the terpene trilactone bilobalide is produced in at least 98% purity.
5. (Original) The process of claim 3, wherein the suitable solvent is ethyl ether.
6. (Original) The process of claim 1, wherein the alkylation of the terpene trilactone GB of the second fraction comprises the steps of:
 - a) removing solvent from the second fraction so as to produce a first residue containing at least a preponderance of terpene trilactones GA and GB;
 - b) admixing the first residue in a suitable polar solvent with a suitable base and R-Br,

where R is a substituted or unsubstituted, straight-branched, or cyclic alkyl, or -CH₍₂₋₅₎-Ar,

where Ar is an aromatic group,

so as to produce a first reaction mixture;
 - c) quenching the first reaction mixture of step b) with a suitable acid;
 - d) extracting the product of step c) with a first suitable solvent so as to produce a composition comprising terpene trilactone GA and alkylated

terpene trilactone GB; and

- e) triturating the product of step d) with a second suitable solvent, thereby isolating the terpene trilactone GA in at least 95% purity and producing a filtrate containing alkylated terpene trilactone GB.

7. (Original) The process of claim 6, wherein in step e) the terpene trilactone GA is isolated in at least 98% purity.

8. (Original) The process of claim 6,

wherein in step a), the solvent is removed under vacuum;

wherein in step b), the suitable polar solvent is DMF, the suitable base is K_2CO_3 or CS_2CO_3 , and R-Br is benzyl bromide;

wherein in step c), the suitable acid is HCl;

wherein in step d), the first suitable solvent is ethyl acetate; and

wherein in step e), the second suitable solvent is chloroform.

9. (Original) The process of claim 6, further comprising the steps of:

- f) concentrating the filtrate of step e) under vacuum to produce a concentrated filtrate;

- g) subjecting the concentrated filtrate to column chromatography with a suitable solvent system, thereby separating alkylated terpene trilactone GB from residual terpene trilactone GA; and

- h) deprotecting the alkylated terpene trilactone GB of step g) by catalytic hydrogenation, thereby obtaining the terpene trilactone GB in at least 95% purity.
10. (Original) The process of claim 9, wherein in step h) the terpene trilactone GB is obtained in least 98% purity.
11. (Original) The process of claim 9, wherein the suitable solvent system in step g) is hexane/ethyl acetate or petroleum ethers/ethyl acetate.
12. (Original) The process of claim 1, wherein the alkylation of the terpene trilactone GC of the third fraction comprises the steps of:
- a) removing solvent from the third fraction so as to produce a second residue containing at least a preponderance of terpene trilactones GJ and GC;
 - b) admixing the second residue in a suitable polar solvent with a suitable base and R-Br,

where R is a substituted or unsubstituted, straight-chained or branched, or cyclic alkyl, or $-\text{CH}_{(2-5)}-\text{Ar}$,

where Ar is an aromatic group,

so as to produce a second reaction mixture;
 - c) quenching the second reaction mixture of step b) with a suitable acid;
 - d) extracting the product of step c) with a suitable solvent so as to produce a composition comprising terpene trilactone GJ and alkylated terpene trilactone GC;

- e) subjecting the product of step d) to column chromatography with a first suitable solvent system, thereby separating alkylated terpene trilactone GC from terpene trilactone GJ, and providing terpene trilactone GJ in at least 85% purity; and
- f) recrystallizing terpene trilactone GJ from step e) with a second suitable solvent system, thereby providing terpene trilactone GJ in at least 95% purity.

13. (Original) The process of claim 12,

wherein in step a), the solvent is removed under vacuum;

wherein in step b), the suitable polar solvent is DMF, the suitable base is K_2CO_3 or Cs_2CO_3 , and R-Br is benzyl bromide;

wherein in step c), the acid is HCl;

wherein in step d), the solvent is ethyl acetate;

wherein in step e), the first suitable solvent system is hexane/ethyl acetate or petroleum ethers/ethyl acetate; and

wherein in step f), the second suitable solvent system is ethanol/water.

14. (Original) The process of claim 1, further comprising the step of deprotecting the alkylated terpene trilactone GC of the third fraction by catalytic hydrogenation in a suitable solvent, thereby obtaining the terpene trilactone GC in at least 95% purity.

15. (Original) The process of claim 14, wherein the terpene trilactone GC is obtained in at least 98% purity.
16. (Original) The process of claim 14, wherein the suitable solvent is ethanol.
17. (Original) A composition comprising terpene trilactones GA and GB of step a) of claim 6.
18. (Original) A composition comprising terpene trilactone GA and alkylated terpene trilactone GB of step d) of claim 6.
- 19-25. (Canceled)
26. (Original) A process for separating a mixture of terpene trilactones GC and GJ comprising the steps of:
 - a) dissolving the mixture in a suitable solvent;
 - b) adding benzyl bromide and a suitable base to the mixture, thereby preferentially benzylating terpene trilactone GC;
 - c) separating benzylated terpene trilactone GC from terpene trilactone GJ by column chromatography; and
 - d) deprotecting benzylated terpene trilactone GC by catalytic hydrogenation.
- 27-44. (Canceled)
45. (Original) A process for isolating a ginkgolide from a mixture of terpene trilactones (TTLs) that comprises ginkgolide A, ginkgolide J, ginkgolide C, and ginkgolide B comprising:
 - a) exposing the mixture of TTLs to K_2CO_3 in

dimethylformamide;

- b) adding benzyl-bromide to the product of step a);
 - c) quenching the product of step b) with HCl and extracting with EtOAc and drying with MgSO_4 ; and
 - d) purifying the product of step c) with gradient column chromatography to produce a mixture comprising ginkgolide A and ginkgolide J.
46. (Original) The process of claim 45, further comprising purifying the ginkgolide A by recrystallizing from EtOH/ H_2O .
47. (Original) The process of claim 45, further comprising purifying the ginkgolide J by recrystallizing from EtOH/ H_2O .
- 48-63. (Canceled)